



The

KALIFORNSKI



NEWSLETTER OF THE YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077

(A NON-PROFIT, NON-RELIGIOUS, & NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION)

EDITOR: Patricia L. (Gospodnetich) Solano - (408) 724-1731 or 724-4725

No. 17 Nov. 1980
Circulation 425

President's Message

by
Andy Gulermovich

OUR CULTURAL CENTER

At our business meeting on September 7, 1980 a building fact finding committee was authorized. This committee is directed to look into the possibilities and advisability of YACO's acquiring of a building or a piece of property. Bob Hubal has agreed to chair this committee. We will keep you advised of the committee's progress. Its approach towards its task will be businesslike and professional and advice will be sought from an array of people.

We have all seen fellow Slav clubs and other ethnic organizations developing cultural centers. Why not YACO? But first things first. Our fact finding committee has to find out all the pertinent data as well as all of the advantages and disadvantages. There are a myriad of things that have to be considered. Namely, costs, financing, legal advice, interest rates, taxes, insurance, maintenance and upkeep, rental tenants, caretakers, etc. Hopefully, the fact finding committee will be able to answer these questions.

Certainly, it would be wonderful for Watsonville and YACO to be able to have a SLAVONIAN CULTURAL CENTER. Our people have been in Watsonville, practically since its incorporation over a century ago. To say our economic presence has been felt, would be a gross understatement. In addition to our business achievements, Slavonians have contributed mightily towards the betterment of Watsonville by their involvement in civic affairs, church support, service clubs, charity drives, youth athletic programs and most importantly, their good citizenship. The legal, medical, and educational professions have had countless Slavonians in their midst. I for one, can't think of a better way to capture and chronicle the

continued on page 2

YACO Officers

PRESIDENT: Andy Gulermovich - 758-6252

VICE-PRESIDENT: Nevenka Novcich - 724-7647

SECRETARY: Bruce Arthur - 476-4586

FINANCIAL SECRETARY: Dorothy (Radov) Bohn
722-6288

TREASURER: Ron Hill - 724-1284

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR: John (Ivo) Basor
724-2169

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Meeting

- WHEN: November 2, 1980
7:00 PM
- WHERE: VFW HALL - 1960
Freedom Blvd. Freedom,
CA.
- WHO: YACO members, relatives,
friends, guests, and anyone
interested in having a good
time.
- PROGRAM: Short business meeting
followed by a narrated slide
presentation by Pat Solano
on her trip to Yugoslavia.
This was Pat's first trip to the
"old country" and all of the
slides were taken just a few
weeks ago. You won't want
to miss the many views of the
Konavle Valley, Dubrovnik,
the Bay of Kotor, and the
island of Brac.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED

vitality and importance of our presence here than by having a "SLAVONIAN CULTURAL CENTER".

As I have told may YACO members, "I am committed to YACO's development of a SLAVONIAN CULTURAL CENTER until it is proven to me that it is impossible".

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Best Wishes

Happy Birthday Jose (November 3). May you have many more. Vera & Myra wish the same and are sorry that they couldn't be with you.

Love,
Naida

Dear Babe,
Happy 34th Anniversary (October 19)

Love,
Ron

Happy Anniversary to Ron & Babe Hill.

Love,
The Solanos

Happy Birthday (November 6) to Ann Nanut from John Basor and his mother Luce Basor.

Happy Birthday (October 18) to Pat Gulermovich from Andy and Teri.

Dates to Remember

- Nov. 2 YACO Business Meeting
VFW Hall, 1960 Freedom Blvd.
Freedom, CA - 7:00 PM
- Nov. 7 Executive Board Meeting at First
Federal Savings & Loan, E. Lake
& Tuttle Ave., Watsonville
7:00 PM
- Nov. 12 YACO Folk Dance Class Meeting
E.A. Hall School Cafeteria 7-9 PM
- Nov. 21 EXPLORAMA Film on Yugoslavia
Carmel, CA. See article elsewhere
in this issue.
- Dec. 7 Second Annual Christmas Party
Kennedy Youth Center
Watsonville
- Dec. 10 YACO Dance Class
- Dec. 12 Executive Board Meeting

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Orchids & Accolades



by
Babe (Brautovich) Hill



by Susan Solano (in the absence of Babe Hill)

It was quite obvious everyone enjoyed Adam Eterovich's interesting talk at the October Potluck . . . as well as the food, I'm sure.

Doesn't Abby Arthur have all the luck . . . she won the beautiful statue at our last potluck . . . Congratulations Abby!!

We'd like to thank all the generous people who donated items for the last gathering . . . Made Colendich for the vegetables; Irene Strazicich for the gorgeous aprons she made; Mrs. Gizdich for the apple cider; the Basich's for the apples; and Jim & Carol Ivelich (The Produce Place) for decorative and delicious grapes . . . Thank you all very much everything was tremendously appreciated.

How's the surprise for the next Christmas Party, coming along Mary Gizcich? . . . just fine, I'll bet!

ATTENTION . . . We really need more people to participate in our Yugoslav dance class . . . any age is acceptable . . . I guarantee you'll have a great time . . . look for more information in this issue.

We've missed the Sandwich Family at a couple of our gatherings . . . I'm sure they're very busy with their newfound project though . . . anyway we're letting them know we're still thinking of them . . . Good Luck!

By the time this issue is out, the traveling threesome should be home safe and sound with a lot to talk about . . . I'm referring to Babe (Brautovich) Hill, Pat (Gospodnetich) Solano, and Lean (Brautovich) Meidl. They're due back on the 17th of Oct. You'll be seeing and hearing more about their trip in the near future.

Now, I'd just like to thank my family and Ron Hill for helping me prepare an entry for the Apple Harvest Festival in Sept. It turned out very nice. Next year we'll try and have a bigger entry!

In the words of Babe Hill,
Toodle - oo

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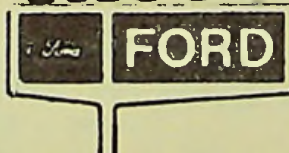
BOB ZLENDICH

P. DERPICH

Idea!

IDEAS. IDEAS. IDEAS...YACO is your organization. Let us know what you would like to see, hear, and enjoy for future progrms. We can't keep you happy and interested if we are not communicating. Just drop me a line to let me know you're there. Give me some idea as to what kind of articles or programs you are interested in. Are we doing something right? Are we doing something wrong? What do you think? Drop me a line to EDITOR, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077.

YACO Member



Marty Franich

BOB CULBERTSON

ROCKY FRANICH

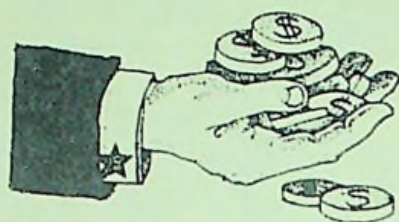
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MARTY FRANICH FORD WATSONVILLE

MARTY FRANICH LINCOLN-MERCURY

Treasurer's Report

by
Ron Hill



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INCOME

Transfer from savings\$357.00
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Potluck raffle49.00
Country store5.00
Wine donations29.75

Total income \$658.75

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Potluck decorations3.00
Xeroxing4.39
Kobasica for potluck25.00

Total Expenses \$582.41

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(Subscriber)

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PORK WITH SAUERKRAUT

1 1/2 lb. smoked pork
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1/2 lb. sauerkraut

1 lb. potatoes
1/2 large onion, chopped
salt, pepper and paprika to taste

Clean the meat. Peel and cube the potatoes. Place the meat in the bottom of a large pot. Cover the meat with the sauerkraut. Place the potatoes over this. Sprinkle with the finely chopped onion. Season with salt, pepper and paprika. Add just enough water to cover. Cover and simmer slowly for an hour to an hour and a half. Serves 6.



Croatian Genealogical Society

CROATIAN
Roots
in
America

MAGARAC

President
Adam S. Eterovich

Activities
Genealogy
Coat of Arms
Family Research
Bulletin

Magarac is a very popular and numerous name in Croatia. They can be found from the smallest villages to the largest cities. The English pronunciation of Magarac would be Magaratz.

The Magarac Clan intermarried frequently with Bedak, Budala, Berekin, Lulavac, Mulac, Magare, Guzin, Prasac-Pajceg and Jarac. Pennsylvania became the center of American Magarac's although some did go to Chicago and Nome, Alaska. The Magarac Izvan Domovina Society was formed by the Patriarch of the Clan, Jozo Magarac, in Pittsburgh, Pa. in 1963. A sister city arrangement was made recently with Split, Dalmatia, since the great majority hail from there.

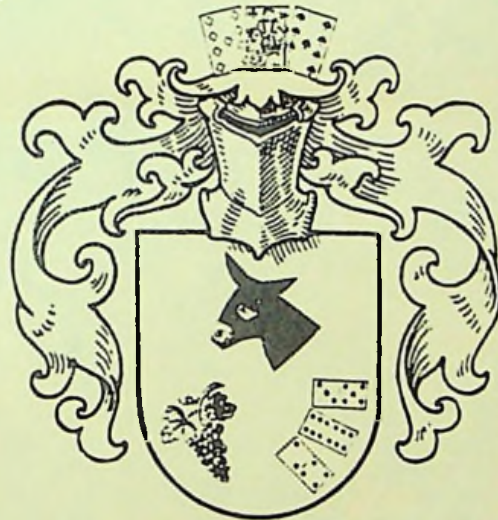
Many Magarac's can trace their genealogy to the fall of Bosnia to the Turks in 1499-when they were expelled and later settled in Split, Lika, Gorski Kotar and the Island of Brac. The concern was so great to protect this clan that women of Croatia formed the Zenski Socijalisticki Savez za Zastitu Magaraca or Women's Socialist Alliance for the Preservation of Magarac's. American-Croatian women took up this concern and formed an American branch called the Croatian-American Ecological Society for the Protection of Magarac's. They meet each Sunday morning, early, to discuss the Saturday night events of all the Magarac's in America and record their most outstanding activities. Their record books have become so voluminous that they recently purchased tape-recording equipment to keep up with Magarac deeds.

The Croatian and Croatian-American Magarac's can be found in high social and governmental positions where they do their best work. The Island of Korcula has been turned into a National Magarac Preserve and Park. Croatian women claim there is a little Magarac blood in all Croatian men; when none is found they are sent to Split and Korcula for retraining and indoctrination.

When Islam under Suleiman the Great conquered the Balkans, many Magarac's moved West and East in the 15th Century. The Italian clan, known today as Magaraciolo, hold high social and civic positions. This is why Italy is in such good shape. The Magarac-Mulac Clan moved East into the Russias, this branch is now under patriarch Ivan Ivanovich Magaracov; and for valiant service under Czar Petar were awarded the city of Petromagaracov in Siberia. This is why Russia is in such good shape. The Magarac-Lulavac Clan moved farther West into Spain. They are known today as Martinez-Magaracez. Juan de Magaracez discovered Antofagasta, Chile in the 15th Century and transferred Magarac culture to the New World. This is why Chile is in such good shape. Zbigniew Magaracowski, head of the Polish Clan, organized the Trade Union Movement in Poland. This is why Poland is in such good shape. Abdullah Ibn-Ben Magarac of the Bosnian Clan claims all Magarac's originated in Bosnia and intensely resents the later claim of Split in Dalmatia. Abdullah Ibn states, without qualification, that Bosnia is in the greatest shape of all.

The Magarac-Zagorac Clan were granted coats of arms for valor at the Battle of Moscow with Napoleon in 1812. Napoleon granted them the honor of grapes in their arms--sour grapes. The three dice were awarded during their first World-Magarac Convention held at Las Vegas, Nevada--for being sore-losers and the three playing cards were incorporated into the crown for the three Magarac brothers who did-in three gypsy fortune tellers in Southern Serbia in 1689; and, well, any old Magarac can recognize the Magarac in the center of the shield.

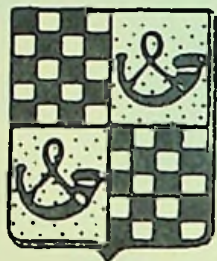
Magarac's can be proud of the good name and age old traditions they transplanted to America.



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THE ISLAND



OF by DUŠAN LONČAREVIĆ KINGS

The vessel slowed down as it approached the strange little island, like an elongated evergreen shrub, set in the broad, blue expanse of the Adriatic. On deck, beneath the Hapsburg flag fluttering from the mast, stood a beautiful young woman, gazing intently at the island. The slim, fair-haired man at her side smiled tenderly and remarked: "This is Lokrum. Our empire..."

"A tiny empire," his wife replied, "but here we shall be the only rulers, shan't we, Maximilian?"

"The only rulers, Charlotte," he echoed.

The young woman was the only daughter of the Belgian king, now an Austrian archduchess; her husband, the brother of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, who had presented the little island of Lokrum, near Dubrovnik, to the royal pair.

They were greeted on the tiny quay by officers of the imperial navy, representatives of Dubrovnik and the island's inhabitants. The flags of the Austrian and Belgian royal houses decorated the triumphal arches.

A pathway from the quay led through fragrant old pine woods to the palace, an old building with ionic pillars which delighted the Archduchess.

"In the twelfth century, this place was inhabited by Benedictine monks," Maximilian explained, "and the island was known for its beauty and charm to the ancient Greeks..."

Charlotte's lady-in-waiting added: "I was told that in the Middle Ages it was turned into a cemetery. The people of Dubrovnik used to bury their leading citizens here..."

"Cemetery?" asked the sensitive Archduchess, shivering slightly.

Maximilian, anxious to repair the damage, was quick to add something which he knew would improve his wife's spirits. "This is called 'the island of kings'. Richard the Lionhearted of England took refuge here when his ship was wrecked in the Adriatic on its return from Jerusalem. And King Sigismund of Luxemburg stopped

here on his way back to Budim after the defeat at Nikopolje..."

Charlotte's eyes gleamed. "The island of kings". Could this be a portent of things to come? She had always dreamed of being a queen, but her husband was only the Emperor's brother, Franz Joseph was well aware of his sister-in-law's secret ambition. Had Maximilian been a different man, the Emperor would have been on his guard, but as it was, he merely looked benevolently and slightly mockingly on the Archduchess's dreams. This was, in fact, the reason why he had decided to present his brother with the island of Lokrum, where Charlotte could play out the role of queen on the tiny stage of this fairy-tale island.

But Fate, in the person of Emperor Napoleon III of France, decreed it otherwise. The Emperor was in need of a puppet king for a much larger and more turbulent stage than Lokrum.

The Civil War was raging in North America. At first, the South held the upper hand, and it appeared that America would be divided into two weak and war-torn independent states.

"The situation is very favourable," Napoleon III told his ministers. "The moment has come to extend my empire across the Rio Grande! We would need very little to achieve this. Just a few capable generals. I have already managed to convince the Mexican government that it needs an emperor - an heir to Montezuma. There's just one problem to be solved

who could be Emperor of Mexico and at the same time loyally carry out my orders?"

Napoleon III cast his mind around all the European courts, all the residences and summer palaces of the royal houses of Europe. His eye came to rest on an almost invisible speck on the map of the Adriatic, the island of Lokrum, and his thoughts dwelt on its owner, Maximilian



Maximilian Hapsburg, brother of Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria. With the aid of Napoleon III and French military intervention, he became Emperor of Mexico (1863-67).

Hapsburg, a calm, patient man, quite content with the pleasant, tranquil life in his delightful little realm. But he recalled, also, the aspirations of the Archduchess Charlotte, and was sure that she could persuade her devoted husband if he should hesitate to take the proffered throne.

He was not mistaken. Lokrum soon learnt that its master had become Emperor of Mexico. The "island of kings" had become an imperial island. Empress Charlotte wandered, as in a dream, through the lovely gardens of Lokrum, bidding farewell to the pines and the quietness, to the little lake known as the Dead Sea, breathing deeply the scent of oleander and orange blossom and envisaging the splendours to come.

One evening she was nowhere to be found, for she had hidden herself away in the cave known as Nature's Archway, washed by the waves of the Adriatic. She later explained to Maximilian: "The murmur of the waves is the most beautiful in the cave. I was thinking how I will sail away on those waves, to my Empire..."

Sail away they did, not knowing they would never set eyes on Lokrum again.

Charlotte's reign was but short-lived. After the Civil War had ended, the Americans drove out the French, who had crossed the Rio Grande. Napoleon III withdrew his troops from Mexico, leaving Maximilian defenceless. He immediately decided to return to Lokrum and his tranquil life there, but Charlotte would have none of this, persuading him to remain in Mexico while she sought aid in Europe. As she wandered in vain from court to court, news came that Juarez and his rebels had captured and executed Maximilian.

The shock drove Charlotte incurably insane. In her ravings she often mentioned Lokrum, the lake known as the Dead Sea, the cave called Nature's Archway, the murmur of the pine woods and the scent of magnolia...

Afterwards, Lokrum came into the possession of yet another unfortunate member of the house of Hapsburg, the heir to the Empire, Archduke Rudolf.

HRVATSKI KORIJENI U AMERICI SAPUNAR

Adam S. Eterovich

Sapunari se najčešće mogu naći na otoku Braču u Dalmaciji, Hrvatska. Neki obitelji odselile su se sa otoka. Braća u Split. Sapunar također može značiti i sapunica. Sapunari su se originalno zvali Krstulovići, ili Krstići. Međutim promijenili su prezimena na Sapunar, Sapunarić i Sapunarov jer je na otoku Braču bilo mnogo Krstulovića. Prvi Krstulović naselio se na otoku Braču 1500. godine kada su Turci zavlada Bosnom.

Sapunari su također imali i nadimak, kako bi se prepoznavali, jer ih je bilo mnogo. Neki su se zvali Lukini, Totovci, Skenderberg, Govorela, Bandirica, Katuše, Buortin i Spuce. Većina Sapunara je bilo u Ložišću na Braču. Za vrijeme petnaestih i šesnaestih godina ove obitelji su imale odvjetnike i intelektualce. Sapunari su također bili u rodu sa Antičevima, Cvitanićima, Biskupićima i Dragičevićima.

John Sapunar je glasao kao Američki državljanin u Plymouth, Amador County, California 1880-tih godina. On je iskapao zlato i sreća ga je odnijela u San Francisco kada je nestalo zlata gdje ga je prije iskapao. Mare, Marko, Nike, Pavao, Toma, Tone i Stjepan Sapunar su se naselili u Sacramento, California u preokretu stoljeća. Mnogi Sapunari naseliše se u Čileu u Južnoj Americi. Sada ima više braćana preko mora u inozemstvu nego na Braču.

Dobrotom Hrvatske Rodoslovne Zajednice, 1372 Rosewood Ave., San Carlos, California 94070.

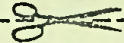


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YACO Choral Group

YACO would like very much to form a CHORAL GROUP to specialize in the learning and singing of Yugoslavian songs. We have a number of people interested in participating and who do have nice voices. What we need is a Choral Director. If you have the inclination and ability to lead a choral group, please call Naida Nicholas at 724-9211. We are most anxious to start a group of this nature. Please call soon!

Yugoslav Radio Hour

Be sure and listen to the YUGOSLAV RADIO HOUR every Sunday at 9:35 a.m. at 1340 on your dial, that's radio station KOMY. The producers and hosts are YACO members, Andy and Ann Soldo. They will gladly play any request that you wish. Call or write the Soldos c/o Station KOMY, 40 Atkinson Lane, Watsonville, CA 95076. They will play any request whether it be birthday, anniversary or any special announcement. This program is one of the most important links with the Yugoslav community and we strongly urge you to support the YUGOSLAV RADIO HOUR. The music is most enjoyable and the Soldos bring us the latest as well as old favorites from Yugoslavia.



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MONTENEGRO

GEOGRAPHY

The smallest of the republics — 13,812 sq. km. or 5.4% of Yugoslav territory — Montenegro (*Crna Gora*) is of considerable geographic interest. Here Mediterranean and continental climates come together, the mountains are intersected by deep karst bays, and the sea coast is highly indented. The southern part has a sub-tropical climate with long hot summers. In the north there are virgin forests, particularly around the Durmitor massif (2,522 m.). Above the famous Bay of Kotor (*Boka Kotorska*), which is, in fact, a fiord, rise Mounts Lovcen and Orjen, where the highest precipitation level in Europe — about 4,640 mm. — is regularly recorded. The largest lake in the Balkans, Skadar, lies mostly in Montenegro, the smaller part belonging to Albania.

Plant and animal life is very diverse, with some rare species of flora and fauna. In the coastal strip there are extensive old olive groves.

POPULATION

Montenegro also is the smallest republic with regard to population, 530,361 according to the 1971 census, and the most sparsely inhabited: about 35 persons per square kilometre, which is half the Yugoslav average. About three-quarters of the inhabitants are Montenegrins by nationality, while the remainder are Moslems, Albanians, Serbs, Croats and others. A characteristic of this republic is a declining rate of natural population growth coupled with heavy emigration. It is estimated that one Montenegrin in every four lives in Serbia. On an average, every third Montenegrin leaves his birthplace, moving either to towns in Montenegro or outside the republic.

The population speaks Serbo-Croatian, with the exception of the Albanians. Among persons holding religious beliefs, the most numerous are the members of the Orthodox Church. In addition, there are Roman Catholics along the coast and Moslems in the north-east.

The capital of the republic is Titograd (formerly Podgorica), on the River Moraca, which was the seat of feudal lords in the Middle Ages. Destroyed by bombing in the Second World War, it has now developed into a dynamic modern industrial and cultural centre. It is the seat of the republican parliament (assembly) and government. The town of Cetinje was founded at the end of the 15th century. For nearly 500 years it was the political, spiritual and cultural centre of the country. In addition to its historical and cultural monuments, Cetinje now also has some industry. The oldest surviving town in the republic is Kotor, which has been placed in its entirety under the protection of the state as a cultural-historical monument. Niksic is an industrial centre, Pljevlja a centre of mining and Bar the republic's main port. Ivangrad is becoming an industrial town, while Herceg-Novi, Budva and Zabljak are tourist resorts.

SCENIC BEAUTY AND TOURISM

Experts on tourism assert that there are few regions which seem so clearly preordained as tourist "Meccas" as Montenegro, with its scenic beauty and varied climate, rare natural phenomena and many historical monuments. In view of this, a United Nations' special fund partly financed a project for turning the Montenegrin coast with its 30 km. of attractive beaches into an international riviera. It is only in recent years that hotels and other tourist amenities have begun to be built amidst the olive groves and luxuriant Mediterranean vegetation along the Adriatic.

Two thousand years of civilization in this region has left much of cultural and historical interest, including two entire small towns placed under the protection of the state — Kotor and Perast. Near these stands ancient Risan (Rhisinium), seat of the Illyrian queen, Teuta,

where well-preserved large mosaics from the classical period have been uncovered.

When the UN project is completed, 220,000 beds will be available in tourist establishments, compared with the present 50,000. There is, in fact, room on the Montenegrin beaches for a million holidaymakers, and real summer weather lasts for over one hundred days a year. The mountains, too, are a great tourist attraction, particularly the Durmitor National Park which has 20 lakes, six canyons and five rivers with plentiful fish.

HISTORY

The area of Montenegro has always been exposed to wars since the time when the Slavs settled here on the ruins of ancient Duklja (Doclea), near modern Titograd. At the beginning of the present millennium, part of this region was named Zeta, after a local river, and about 1435 the region acquired its present name of Crna Gora (Black Mountains). In the Middle Ages, it was divided into several small feudal states, which for a while were incorporated in the Serbian state of the Nemanjic dynasty. At the end of the 15th century it was subjugated by the Turks. It had the favoured status of a frontier region down to the Austro-Turkish War of 1683-1699. After this, the Turkish administration was never re-established in the area known as Old Montenegro (the nucleus of the principality) although the Turks conducted several campaigns in an attempt to subdue this freedom-loving people.

For more than two centuries Montenegro was ruled by bishop-princes (*vladika*) and princes of the Petrovic-Njegos family (Danilo, Petar I, Petar II - Njegos, Nikola), who managed to organize government administration, eradicate blood feuds, expand the frontiers of Montenegro, and finally achieve international recognition of the country's independence (Berlin Congress, 1878).

Montenegro actively participated in all the wars against Austria and Turkey in the Balkans, and after the First World War and the unification with Serbia, became part of the newly-founded Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Sports In Yugoslavia

by
John (Ivo) Basor



FIRST LEAGUE

On Wednesday, October the 10th, the 8th round was played:

CRVENA ZVEZDA - SLOBODA	9:1
BORAC - RADNICKI	0:0
ZELJEZNICAR -	1:1
VELEZ - PARTIZAN	2:1
DINAMO - BEOGRAD	0:0
VOJVODINA - SARAJEVO	?
OLIMPIJA - HAJDUK	0:0
BUDUCNOST - NAPREDAK	1:0

On the European Soccer Scene, just recently JUGOSLAVIJA played against DENMARK AND JUGOSLAVIJA won by a score of 2:1.

In addition to the FIRST SOCCER there is also a SECOND LEAGUE EAST and WEST. Occasionally, I will include their scores also. The following scores were achieved at recent matches:

SECOND LEAGUE EAST

TETOVO : Teteks-Vlaznimi	2:0
CACAK : Borac-Pristina	1:0
SKOPLJE : Rabotnicki-Rad	0:0
LESKOVAC : Dubocica-Radnicki	(P)0:0
Kragujevac : Radnicki-Lovcen	0:0
NIKŠIĆ : Sutjeska-Sloboda	1:0
TITOGRAĐ : OFK Titograd-Trepca	1:2
BOR : Bor-Galenika	1:0

SECOND LEAGUE WEST

BIHAC : Jedinstvo-Spartak	3:2
VELENJE : Rudar-Gosk-Jug	2:0
VISOKO : Bosna-Maribor	3:2
VRBAS : Vrbas-Dinamo	0:0
BACKA TOPLA : Aik-Proleter	1:1
OSIJEK : Osijek-Celik	2:1
LJUBLJANA : Svoboda-Iskra	3:1
TREBINJE : Leotar-Jedinstvo	2:1

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

In Banjaluka, Jugoslaviya the 17th European Championship for Women's Basketball was played and the Soviet Union won a gold medal with a win over Poland with a score of 95 : 49. After a big fight, Jugoslavija won a bronze medal

against Czechoslovakia with a score of 61 : 57. (29:30).

(Sports Reporter's Note; If anyone would like me to report on any other sport, please feel free to drop me a note anytime at P.O. BOX 226, Watsonville, CA 95077, attention John (Ivo) Basor).

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Bronzan ends 34-year Spartan association

THE MAN who was the architect of San Jose State's major sports programs rolled up his dusty, leftover blueprints Friday and walked out the door officially for the last time.

Bob Bronzan, former player, coach and athletic director, ended an association with the university dating to his student days in 1937. He worked for the school for more than 34 years.

A couple of seasons before he enrolled at the college, the Spartan football schedule had included two games with high school teams—Antioch and Kamehameha of Honolulu. Bronzan became a member of the 1937-38-39 teams that forged a stunning record of 35-3-1. Primarily through his influence and national reputation, San Jose by the late 1950s was playing the likes of Stanford, Colorado, Washington, California, Arizona State and Iowa State.

"It's all gone by so fast," said Bronzan upon his retirement, which really isn't a retirement at all. After he resigned as A.D. in 1971 during the stormy campus riots and returned to teaching, he started a side business planning and overseeing new sports facilities. His firm, called APER, is now the foremost in the world.

Bronzan shook his head at the deteriorating state of college athletics, where scandals are rocking campuses coast to coast.

"The basic problem is coaches are no longer teachers," he said. "All of their time is devoted to trying to win and, under the pressure from presidents and boosters, they must break rules. The athletes, sadly, are the victims. They must practice and play almost full-time. It has become virtually impossible to play football, for example, and carry the normal academic load.

"Oh, to be back in the good old days when the coach put a notice on the bulletin board inviting everyone out for the team and he was never sure who might show up."

The proliferation of cheating incidents and schools going on NCAA probation will continue unless one thing happens, he said.

"The university presidents are the only ones who can stop it," he offered. "They must get together and show courage and financial independence. They must agree to automatically fire any coach caught cheating. And they must be able to stand up to any alumni, boosters and media campaigning for victory at any cost."

He chuckled at the recent *Sports Illustrated* story on the cheating issue.

"That won't have any effect," he said. "Neither will national scandals. In the mid-1930s the Carnegie Foundation put out a two-volume study on the college athletic problem, with recommendations. Nobody paid any attention. And three years ago the American Council on Education—most prestigious educational group in the

country—announced its concern. It's all a dead end."

He believes financial aid to athletes should be ended except for the few students in dire need. And in no instances should a student be permitted to participate in athletics until he or she is cleared academically—ahead of time.

"The way it is now, a freshman or junior college transfer can enroll in September and play the entire football season and never go to class," he explained. "And nobody's the wiser until the grades come out in February."

Today's student-athletes, often wearing school-provided blazers and flying in jets, contrast vividly with their counterparts of the Thirties, Forties and Fifties.

"We rode the trains to faraway games," he said. "My coach, Dud DeGroot, was always stretching his budget. We'd pull into Phoenix or Salem, Ore., and they'd unhitch a Pullman car we had rented. That was our hotel, 35 or 40 guys sleeping and eating in a car with a capacity of

continued on page 12



Bob Bronzan
Recalls good old days

Bronzan recalls Spartan highs, lows

22. Because we were overloaded, Dud would hide guys in the restroom until the conductor was gone. The halfbacks would sleep two to an upper berth while the bigger linemen got a lower berth to themselves. Dinner was a box lunch. After the game, we'd board the car and wait until a train headed toward San Jose came along to hitch us up."

Bronzan recalls a train trip home from Willamette University. When the team arrived in Oakland in the early morning to board a bus for San Jose, everyone was hungry.

"Walt McPherson (later the basketball coach and P. E. department head) was the graduate manager then and he had \$10 to buy breakfast for the entire team," noted Bronzan. "He bought a box of apples and passed them around. I remember asking, 'Walt, is this how Notre Dame travels?' He just laughed and said, 'Here, have an apple.'"

Athletic relations between SJS and University of Santa Clara always were tenuous.

"The schools were even bitterer rivals in the early days," said Bronzan. "It's funny, thinking back, at what caused some of the friction. The story's not well known, but in 1938 feelings were running high. There had been a fight between a couple of players during the basketball season.

"Well, Santa Clara was all-male then and its kids often would date our coeds. One of our star players had a girlfriend stolen away by a Santa Clara student. Our kid was really sore. When baseball opened, he hit a triple against Santa Clara and when he saw that the guy who had stolen his girl was the catcher he decided to try to score. It was the wildest collision you ever saw. They came up fighting. Both benches emptied. The result, all because of a girl, was the schools broke relations for 10 years!"

When Bronzan began coaching after World War II, he found himself jammed in a room about 15 by 18 feet with every coach in the department.

"It was so bad that if a coach wanted to talk to someone in private, they had to step into the restroom," he said.

He was an assistant and then head coach for seven years and A.D. for 10. He masterminded the school's 15-sport program.

"There were high and low times," he said. "The worst was the spring of 1951 when President (John) Wahlquist called our department head, Tiny Hartranft, and me into his office and said we were out of money and he was thinking of going small time in football. Tiny said he felt we should. Dr. Wahlquist asked my opinion and I gulped and said, 'No, I think we should stick it out. We can get by with 35 players. I want to try it.'

"Wahlquist said okay and we went ahead and slowly developed our major program. I feel now if I hadn't held out, San Jose State would be playing a minor football schedule today."

A lot his success was ego-fulfillment, he admitted. He was a confidante of Notre Dame's famed Frank Leahy. He co-founded the College Athletic Directors Association. He served on prestigious NCAA committees.

"But it was also fun, especially the administrative side. We had campus unrest in the late '60s mainly because it was a national problem. I'm a little bitter about that, about having to step down as A.D. But everything's worked out. I have this sports facility business. I'm traveling all over the world and I'm still only 61."

He gets his biggest thrills when former students write or call and thank him for help or advice given during formative times.

"I just hope," he said, grinning, "I don't become like the old coach who when he sees a familiar face can't remember whether he coached him, played with him or played against him."

People who know Bob Bronzan can't imagine that



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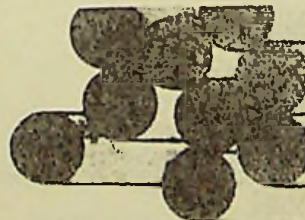
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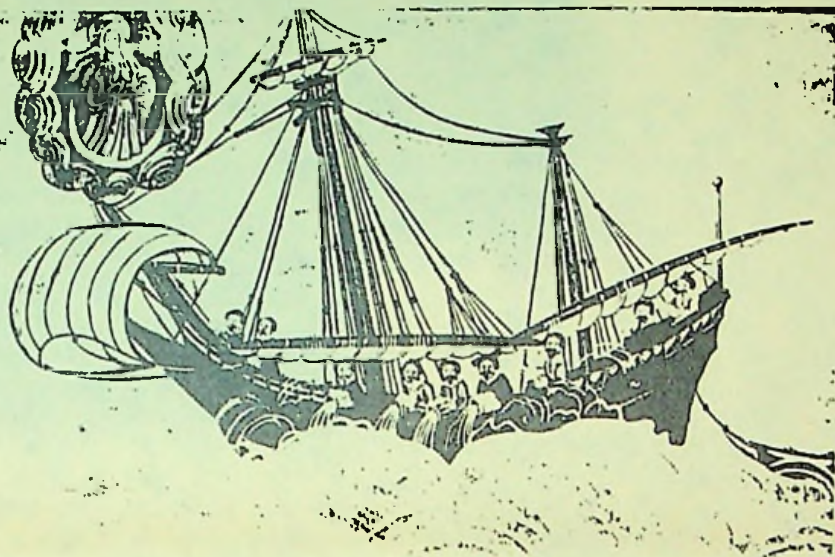
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Note - Bob Bronzan is a cousin of YACO members John Basor and John Selak.

BY DR. JOSIP LUETIC

ENGLISH MARINERS AND SHIPS IN 17th-CENTURY DUBROVNIK



Great geographical discoveries and the formation and opening of new world markets in the 16th century resulted in the development of production in Western European countries, which began providing goods for these new markets. This commercial revolution caused many changes in both shipping and overseas trade. In the first place, maritime trade moved from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and commerce was taken over by countries on the western coast of Europe. While the West European countries steadily expanded production, the economic and social importance of the countries in the Mediterranean basin was on the decline.

The general economic crisis in the Mediterranean basin, and with it the economic conditions of Dubrovnik's merchant fleet, took a turn for the better half-way through the 17th century. Dubrovnik merchants began to concentrate more and more on transit trade coming from the inland Balkan countries and passing through the Dubrovnik to the West. At the same time, they strengthened their opposition to Venice and were able to organise their merchant fleet more effectively. The great earthquake of 1667 did not have a catastrophic effect on the Republic's maritime economy, and even after this fateful year in their history the people of the Dubrovnik Republic managed to retain their independence.

Throughout the 17th century Dubrovnik sailing ships were predominantly of medium size, i.e. 100 to 300 carra (the carra was a unit of volume; cargoes were measured in carra or cartloads). Ships exceeding 300 carra

are found only in the early decades of the century, but the ships built in Dubrovnik Republic itself were constantly being improved both in construction and furnishing. The following types of ship sailed at that time under the Dubrovnik flag: navas, galleons, patache, grippus, urque, frigates, pinqs, frigatoons, berton, shaicas, tartanas, scionizzas, feluccas, marsilianas, etc.

In the 17th century this merchant fleet mainly sailed to ports in Apulia, Abruzzi, Marche and Albania, and to Venice. Outside the Adriatic, Dubrovnik ships mostly plied the central and Eastern Mediterranean, especially the route: Genoa — Leghorn — Naples — Messina — Palermo — Crete — Alexandria — Smyrna — North Africa ports — the Greek islands — Istanbul. A lively trade was maintained with the eastern Adriatic coast, the main ports of call in the later part of the century being Senj, Bakar and Rijeka.

French tartanas, polacres and other ships docked in Dubrovnik's harbour during the 17th century. Large numbers (several hundreds) of Italian ships came and went, as did British merchantmen.

Dubrovnik's merchant marine even in the 17th century was important both for the economy of the Republic and in the Mediterranean basin as a whole. In some decades of the century, the total number of ships of this fleet actually exceeded the number of merchantmen from Venice.

A merchant trade at such a level of development, one mainly concentrated on sea traffic, naturally needed a number of maritime institutions. One

The Dubrovnik galleon of Captain Male Fiskovic of Pelješac, in 1616

such was the *Consulatus maris* — Assembly of the Dubrovnik Republic which was the most famous in the Eastern Mediterranean, and highly esteemed in the Adriatic. This *Consulatus maris* dealt with questions of maritime property, damage at sea, marine insurance for both Ragusan and foreign ships, etc.

The other most important maritime institution was the Lazarette — quarantine for handling and storing merchandise. It was a simple but imposing building, functionally designed to provide warehouse and storage space. Besides spacious facilities for both goods and livestock there were special premises where merchants and travellers could lodge for considerable periods (*contumacium*).

The presence of English merchants and mariners, and of English ships conducting maritime, trading and harbour operations in the Dubrovnik Republic, is not widely known. We are better acquainted with the life and work of Ragusans in London, about whom Professor Veselin Kostić has written most exhaustively.

In the 16th century, many Ragusans maintained maritime-trade relations in England, especially those who were permanent residents in London. Only a small number of Englishmen visited, lived in, and traded in Dubrovnik in 16th century.

By the first years of the 17th century, the role of Dubrovnik merchants in transit trade between England and the

Levant had fallen so drastically that one can barely speak about any role at all for Dubrovnik. It was at this time that English traders and English ships, especially those of the English Levant Company, took all commerce and shipping between English ports and the Levant into their hands. This English trading company received confirmation of its previously-existing privileges regarding the export, import and transport of English goods; it was emphasized in the privileges that members of the company could freely trade with the Venetian Republic, the Dubrovnik Republic, or any other state in the Adriatic basin.

Whereas before the 17th century trade in British textiles, especially kersey (directed toward the Levant), was in the hands of Ragusans, during that century English entrepreneurs and tradesmen took over this trade entirely, and English ships begin to transport it not only to the ports of Levant but also to the harbours of the Adriatic, including that of Dubrovnik.

English merchants and mariners made themselves at home in Dubrovnik, where they had their residences or lodgings, and received friends and visitors. They even conducted litigation before Dubrovnik courts.

All the goods with which English merchants traded in Dubrovnik and its hinterland were brought to Dubrovnik almost exclusively by English mariners in their own ships, generally of the berton type.

About 1600, the London Levant trading company had a fleet of 30 berton ships which carried a total of 5,400

tons. This means an English berton transported on the average less than 200 tons, and was much smaller than Dubrovnik's ships of 1605, used for extra-Adriatic voyages, of the navas and merchant galleon type (called ARGOSY by the English). It has been proved that the merchant vessels of the Dubrovnik Republic were among the best in the world until the second half of 18th century.

The effect of new economic and maritime conditions in the world were felt in the maritime economy of the Dubrovnik Republic, as well as in maritime-harbour operation. The economic policy of the Dubrovnik government in the 17th century was aimed at adjusting its economy to the new situation in the Mediterranean basin, in its own hinterland, and elsewhere in the world. This was the time when Dubrovnik was the major commercial intermediary between the Turkish Empire and Western Europe.

Dubrovnik ships on both the Adriatic and extra-Adriatic routes held first place in the amount of cargo carried from Dubrovnik. After them came ships from Italian harbours, then ships from Boka Kotorska, and other Dalmatian coastal communes, followed by French sailing vessels, and so on. A significant share in this maritime harbour activity went to English merchantmen. Never before or after the 17th century was there such an intense amount of visiting, living and trading in the Dubrovnik Republic by English tradesmen, sailors and ships.

The 17th century is marked by the most flourishing maritime-harbour operations in Dubrovnik and by the

greatest frequency of visits of English ships to the Dubrovnik Republic. In addition to other factors which led to the great volume of traffic, one of the prime movers behind this activity was the Londoner Samuel Vassal, about whom V. Kostić has written in great detail.

In the 17th century, about 65 English sailing ships put in at Dubrovnik and conducted maritime, trading and harbour operations. These ships were generally of the berton or the navas type. On the average, they spent about 45 days in Dubrovnik's port, and docked at other harbours of the Republic as well: at Cavtat, Gruž, Koločep and Zaton. Besides the contacts involved in the course of business with the Dubrovnik harbour, health, business and customs officials, English mariners must have visited Dubrovnik's inns and taverns, participated in public celebrations, become acquainted with Dubrovnik's citizens and visited their homes. One can safely state that a minimum of 3,000 Englishmen (and probably more) visited and stayed in Dubrovnik in the 17th century. Ordinary seamen made up the majority followed by captains, pilots, helmsmen, ship gunners, ship carpenters, ship surgeons, boatswains, merchants, and so on. Their residence in, visits to, and trade activity in Dubrovnik in the course of the 17th century, like that of Ragusans in England during 16th century, brought great material benefits to both sides.

Old bridge over Drina in bad shape

VISEGRAD, Yugoslavia (AP) — The 400-year-old bridge on the Drina River, made famous by the late Nobel Prize-winning Yugoslav author Ivo Andrić, is badly in need of a major overhaul, government officials say.

The bridge, built between 1571-1577 by the court of the Ottoman Empire, still serves as a busy crossing point between the Yugoslav republics of Bosnia and Serbia over the Drina River.

Andrić published the novel "Bridge on Drina" in 1945. In 1961, he became the first Yugoslav author to receive the Nobel Prize for literature, and the novel has been translated into dozens of languages.

Andrić called it "a bridge unequalled by any in the world" as he described the destinies of people whose lives were closely interwoven

with the bridge and the town of Visegrad, on the Bosnian side of it.

Now officials say the stone bridge has become the victim of the years and needs its third major overhaul.

The bridge was damaged in both world wars, and the last major repairs were finished in 1952. But the bridge has retained its original look.

The bridge is the most famous landmark on the land route between the capital, Belgrade, via Sarajevo, to the Adriatic resort of Dubrovnik. Officials say over 8,000 vehicles cross the structure daily.

Divers have discovered a large cavern in one of the 11 arches which carry the construction.

Other arches and the foundations of the bridge are also heavily damaged and experts have devised elaborate but expensive plans to repair the aging

bridge.

Repairs of the cobblestone bridge road have been almost completed, while cultural institutions and civil engineering firms have signed an agreement for carrying out the repairs of the arches and foundations.

Officials say this phase of repairs will be very costly since most of the work has to be done underwater. Money is being collected but officials said they could still not estimate the final figure needed to complete the project.

The bridge survived an unprecedented flood in 1896 when the waters of Drina completely overflowed it.

The imposing structure was built by Mimar Sinan, chief architect to the court of Ottoman Sultan Murad, the son of Selim.

EXPLORAMA

FILM CONTENT:

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If any nation can be termed a world crossroads it most certainly would be Yugoslavia. The Middle Ages and the Twentieth Century can be seen side by side. Six nations in one -- Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia -- with four main languages, three religions, and two alphabets. Dominated politically by Tito for nearly a half century, today in the post Tito era a modern productive society continues developing and folk customs are still alive and well. Frank Klicar, Yugoslav by descent, has made four major trips there and has filmed his ancestral country with amazing insight. The Istrian peninsula. Pula and its Roman amphitheater. Porec with its Byzantine mosaics. Plitvica Lakes National Park. The old Roman city of Zadar. Autumn grape harvest. Fishing villages of the Dalmatian Coast. Split and the Palace of Diocletian. Beautiful Adriatic islands. Hvar and its fascinating old town. Extracting lavender oil for perfume. The fortress city of Dubrovnik. The coastline of Montenegro and the Bay of Kotor. Romantic Sveti Stefan. East meets West in the colorful marketplace of Stari Bar. Skopje with its Turkish monuments and colorful market. Turkish influence in the province of Bosna-Herzegovina. The craftsmen of Sarajevo. Belgrade: the fortress of Kalamegdan, a visit to Belgrade cathedral, a day in a grammar school, modern department stores, and nightlife on Skadarlija Street. Zagreb is a mixture of medieval and "mod". Life in a typical Yugoslav farming village: A visit with a farmer and his family in their home and doing their daily tasks, an amazing display of strudel making, inside the local beauty parlor, a three day engagement party, the annual livestock exposition, and farmers "slapping" for a deal. The Yugoslavian economy: a local agricultural co-op, a marketing co-op, and a tour of the crystal factory at Samobor. The fairytale setting of Lake Bled and the Yugoslavian Alps.



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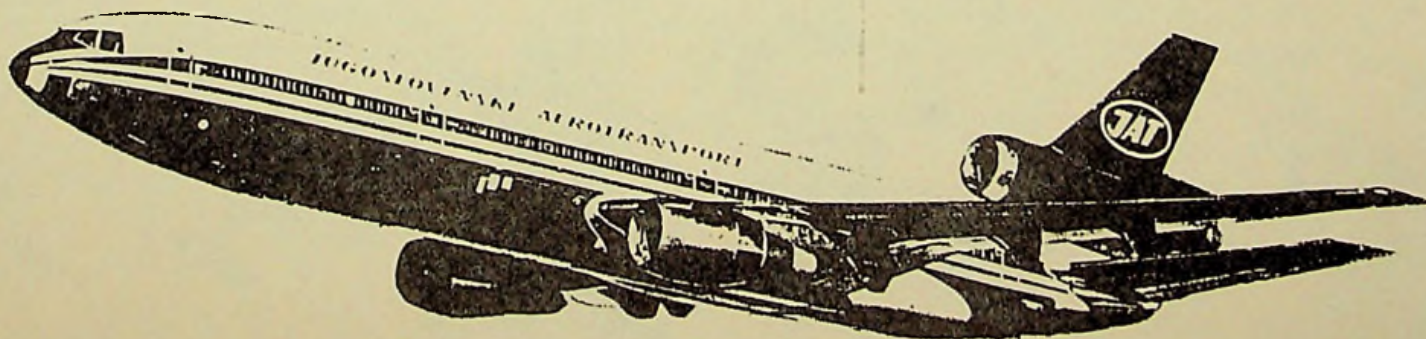
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IVAN MESTROVIC AND HIS ART

By JOHN J. BATISTICH



In order to understand the art of Ivan Mestrovic, it is necessary to have a general idea of his romantic background, for his early environment and training are most intimately connected with his work. His sculptures, it is true, possess a certain peculiar beauty of form which makes them universally attractive, but which in itself would not enable us

to formulate a competent judgment of them.

Ivan Mestrovic was born in Dalmatia in 1883, of peasant parents. As a child he evinced signs of talent for carving. His parents, however, could not give him an adequate training; and necessarily he spent his early youth in helping them with their farming. Mestrovic recently said, speaking of his early education: "Later I came to the conclusion that, after all, I did have something of an education; and that my school consisted of the hard stone of our mountains, the hot, burning sun of our land, the immense cathedrals of my Croatian ancestors, the Serbo-Croatian national ballads, and the Holy Bible." These words are significant, for they enable us to distinguish the factors that shaped the art of young Mestrovic. The Serbo-Croatian national ballads, the cathedrals, and the Holy Bible are the basic influences which have their effective expression in Mestrovic's masterpieces.

When Mestrovic's talent had been recognized, he was sent to the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. It was to be expected that a boy of no previous training, whose imagination was filled with the glory of his heroic ancestors, would rebel against the academic discipline of that school. It was perhaps fortunate that Mestrovic was an uneducated country boy with a set of ideas all his own. Education necessarily implies discipline; and discipline is a curse to a genuine artist. The absolute freedom of thought which will eventually lead to an individual manner of artistic expression is indispensable to any artist who would be truly great. Thus, Mestrovic refused to accept the academic mode of expression which is more or less imitative and impersonal. For Mestrovic carried with him the visions of the glory of Kosovo, of the days when the Serbian tzar, Lazar, and his warriors performed prodigious deeds of heroism against the Asiatic invaders. These deeds, together with the sufferings of the oppressed Serbians, are recorded in the national ballads, which were ever Mestrovic's inspiration. Moreover, Mestrovic was intensely patriotic; he thought that by represent-



IVAN MESTROVIC
The world famous sculptor

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By: ADAM S. ETEROVICH

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ing these national epochs in plastic form he would be able to stir to action the dormant Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and to make them realize that they were all members of one and the same race. Mestrovic's choice of subject was happy indeed. His first work—an equestrian statue of the Serbian national hero, the prince Marko—was crowned with success; and there followed a series of sculptured stories that established Mestrovic as a sculptor of the first rank.

Mestrovic's initial triumph came in 1911 at the International Art Exhibition in Rome, where, although an Austrian subject, he decided to appear in the Serbian and not in the Austrian Pavillion. His pieces excited universal interest and admiration. Rodin, praising him in unstinted terms, said, "Mestrovic is the phenomenon of the age!"

During the World War Mestrovic was exiled. He was too much of a Slav sympathizer to suit Austria. He found refuge in England, where he labored assiduously. His works were exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum; and there have since been many other exhibitions in London and elsewhere in Europe. The English have been unbridled in their praise. It is rather interesting to note the British inconsistency in this connection. Mestrovic is much more of a rebel than Epstein, and yet Mestrovic has been praised while the British artist has been bitterly denounced for his radical departure from the conventional mode of expression. Undoubtedly the English people are doing a great injustice to one of the most genuine artists that England has ever known.

The sculpture which Mestrovic produced in England during the war is of an entirely different character from the statues which he exhibited in Rome in 1911. Mestrovic's early religious training now asserted itself. He became an eclectic Christian. His deeply religious feeling influenced him to produce several pieces of religious sculpture which prompted the leading art critics of Europe and America to place his name alongside those of Puvis de Chevannes and William Blake. This religious feeling is reflected in the admirable statue of his mother. No artist has ever succeeded in portraying his mother in such an affectionate and reverent manner. She is a simple peasant woman illumined with a halo of spiritual beauty and clothed in a noble and saint-like dignity.

The work that Mestrovic produced in England, with several pieces of the racial pattern, was exhibited in America for the first time in November, 1924, in the new wing of the Brooklyn Museum. This exhibition took place together with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and

Sciences. The lovers of fine arts in America had long been awaiting this opportunity. In 1915 the proposed visit of Mestrovic to America had to be abandoned because of the danger from German submarines; consequently it was delayed until November, 1924. The American critics, with the exception of a few, have praised Mestrovic's art highly, although they have been greatly puzzled by some of his pieces. But after all, the very inability to explain certain sculptures implies their greatness; for bad sculpture is easily recognized and lightly cast aside.

At the beginning of this article I said quite advertently that Mestrovic's sculptures possess a certain peculiar beauty of form. That it is peculiar becomes apparent when we try to analyze it; it defies explanation of any sort. Many critics have been confused by it, and rightly so, for there is something inexplicable about Mestrovic. While it would obviously be absurd to say that Mestrovic imitates, there is something in his art that we think we can detect in all styles. What this something is we do not know. It seems as though he has a sort of uncanny assimilative instinct which never repels but attracts.

Whether Mestrovic has been influenced by any special artist is very doubtful. There is no danger of assigning Mestrovic's sculpture to any existing or past European school. The racial characteristics and the qualities of eclectic Catholicism are unmistakably present in his works. He is a genuine artist. Some have held that he has been influenced by Rodin, but there is nothing to support this view. Mestrovic admired Rodin greatly, it is true; and at one time he may possibly have been inspired by some of Rodin's works, but he has never attempted to imitate Rodin's mode of expression. The only sculpture of Mestrovic that may remind us of Rodin is his "Warrior," but even here we have the peculiar Mestrovic touch so vastly different from that of Rodin. We would naturally expect to find a trace of the Italian influence in Mestrovic's sculptures; but, strangely enough, such is not the case. His madonnas are infinitely unlike those of the Italian masters. He has been entirely unaffected by the art of his immediate neighbors.

It is impossible to predict Mestrovic's influence on sculpture in the future. We may not say that he has established a school. He has no following worth mentioning except in his own country. It is scarcely probable that the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin minds will be much influenced by him, for he is distinctly a national type; he expresses the Yugoslav ideas and the Yugoslav temperament. His art embodies a sort of elemental power which is essentially Slav. But we may safely predict that Mestrovic's bold departure from the academic mode of expression will have a wholesome effect upon the younger artists of the day. It will serve as a powerful stimulus toward the development of individualism in art.

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We earnestly invite you to join the Yugoslav American Cultural Organization (YACO). We are a non-political and non-religiously oriented group and our main purpose for organizing is simply to bring the various members of the Slavic community at large together for their mutual cultural enjoyment. We are very proud to have among our members Yugoslav Americans whose families came from the many different regions and republics of today's Yugoslavia. Our goals are as we have mentioned before, ONLY to promote a cultural awareness and appreciation of our heritage as well as to bring Slavs and non-Slavs together in social gatherings. Our programs include folk dances from all regions of Yugoslavia as well as slides and movie presentations, history lectures, folk singing, language instruction, and other various cultural activities. Won't you consider joining us for a good time as well as a very informative experience? Our dues are as follows: Family membership is \$10.00 per year; Single membership is \$5.00 per year; and Social (non-worker) membership is \$15.00 per year. All of these memberships include a subscription to this monthly publication THE KALIFORNSKI. We will guarantee that you'll be happy that you joined. The nicest people belong to YACO. How about you?

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CROATIAN

Roots in America



By Adam S. Eterovich

SAPUNAR is found on the Island of Brac, Dalmatia, Croatia. Some families left the island and settled in Split on the mainland opposite the island. Sapunar means the soap maker. Sapunar was originally Krstulovich-Krstich (Christian-Christianson) but took the name Sapunar because there were too many Krstulovich's on the Island of Brač.



ADAM
S. ETEROVICH

The original Krstulovich came to Brac in the 1500's when the Turks conquered Bosnia.

Sapunar also had nicknames (Nadimak) to distinguish themselves when they became too numerous: Lukini, Tutovac, Skenderbeg, Govorela, Bandirica, Katuse, Buortin and Spuce.

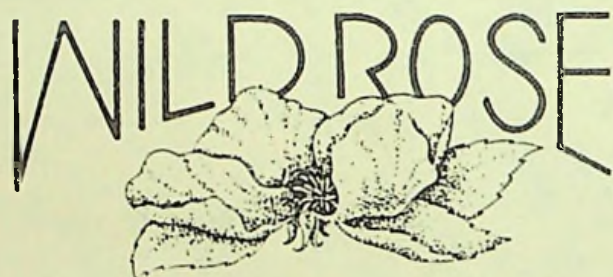
Most of the Sapunars were from Lozisce, Brac. This name had lawyers and intellectuals in the family during the 15-1600's. Sapunar was also related to Anticevich, Cvitanich, Biskupovich and Dragicevich.

John Sapunar voted as an American citizen at Plymouth, Amador County, Ca., in 1880. He was a goldminer seeking his fortune. Luck took him to San Francisco when the mines were worked out. Mare, Marko, Nike, Pavao, Toma, Tone and Stepan Sapunar all settled in Sacramento, Ca., at the turn of the century.

Many Sapunars also settled in Chile, South America.

There are more Bračanin overseas at this time than on Brač itself.

Courtesy of the Croatian Genealogical Society, 1372 Rosewood Ave., San Carlon, Calif. 94070.



Ken Kambic

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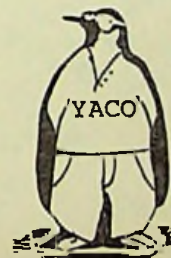
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